The Divisions Among the Rebels Deprecated.

ARMING THE NEGROES.

The Rebel Recruiting Officers at Work.

SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS WRIT

Arming the Slaves.

THE FIRST PRACTICAL STEP TOWARDS ITS ACCOMPLIANT PRACTICAL STEP TOWARDS ITS ACCOMPLIANT STATES OF AMERICA, WAS DEPARTMENT, ABSTATES OF AMERICA, WAS DEPARTMENT, ADSTATES OF AMERICA, WAS DEPARTMENT, ADSTATE AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OPPOS, SINGLIANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OPPOS, SINGLIANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OPPOS, SINGLIANT AND INSPECTOR OF THE STATE OF THE

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA.

will be seen by the order of the Adjutant and Incore General, published above, that the undersigned to been authorized to proceed at once with the organion of companies to be composed of persons of color, and shaves, who are willing to volunteer under the ont acts of Congress and Legislature of Virginia.

It well known to the country that General Lee has need the deepest interest in this subject, and that he ards prompt action in this matter as virally important the country. In a letter addressed by him Lieutenant General Ewell, dated March 10, he similar to the first experiment, and nothing should left undone to make it successful. The sooner this be accomplished the better." The undersigned established a rendezvous on Twenty-first street, became Main and Cary streets, at the building known as

est undone to make it successful. The sooner this be accomplished the bester." The undersigned a stablished a rendezvous on Twenty-first street, ben Mais and Cary streets, at the building known as the factory, and every arrangement has been made ourse the comfort of the new recruits and to prepare a for service. It is recommended that each recruit urnished, when practicable, with a gray jacket and a, cap and blanket, and with a good serviceable pair hoes, but no delay should take place in forwarding recruits, in order to obtain these articles. It is government, Confederate and state, having settled policy of employing this element of strength, and class of our population having given repeated evisor their willingness to take up arms in the defence eitr homes, it is believed that it is only necessary to the matter before them in a proper light to cause a to raily with enthusiasm for the preservation of homes in which they have been born and raised, and high they have found contentment and happiness, to save themselves and their race from the barbacruelty invariably practised upon them by a perus enemy claiming to be their friends.

Ill not the people of Virginia, in this hour of and danger, promptly respond to the call heir loved deneral-in-Chief and the demands he Confederate and State governments? Will who have freely given their sons and

THOS. P. TURNER, Major, &c., P. A. C. S.
[From the Richmond Dispatch, March 6.]
We understand that to Major J. W. Pegram and Major
P. P. Turner has been assigned the duty of organizing
and training the negro soldiers, proparatory to putting
them in the fleid. They are both young officers of the
lighest promise, distinguished asike for gallantry in the
did and for skill in the discharge of this poculiar duty.
They speak in the most encouraging terms of this entertries, both expressing the belief that the negro, under
proper officers, will make an excellent soldier. It is a
reast pity this had not been done before. But we may
ret derive enormous benefit from the experiment. Sucbest to those gallant young officers.

Message of the Rebel Governor Clark, of Mississippi—His Views on the Negro Soldier Question.

[From the Jackson (Miss.) News, Feb. 26.]
The Legislature of Mississippi convened in extraordinary scasion at Columbia on the 20th instant. The Governor's message is given in full. We subjoin his views on the negro enlistment question:—
I cordially united with the Governors of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, whom I had she pleasure of meeting at Augusta in October last, in recommending the policy of employing a large force of negroes in the army as teamsters and laborers, or in any capacity in which they might be found effective. Whatever may be the public opinion on this subject, I hesitate not to declare mine; that, with competent officers and firm discipline, they can be made effective soldiers, and that the experiment that, with competent officers and that the experiment should now be made. The whole argument is summed up in a remark attributed to one of our most distinguished leaders: "If we do not use them the enemy will." The greatest objection comes from our people near the lines of the enemy, who allege that the attempt to conscripthem will drive them to the enemy. This may be prevented by the master removing his able-bodied men from each vicinity and sending them to the army. To send eavily to capture them will produce the effect feared, as has been demonstrated herototore; and if, as it is anticipated, Congress, either an laborers or soldiers, owners when the lines should remove them immediately. It would be well that all able-bodied male slaves between the sages of eighteen and forty-dive years should be removed, as, if only a part are taken, the remainder, through fear, would endeavor to escape. We forced the removal or destruction of cotton to provent it from falling into the hands of the enemy; why, then, not remove the grant or destruction of cotton to provent it from falling into the hands of the enemy; why, then, not remove the greates or offering it as a boon.

It is no

their opinions at this time upon the vital questions which agitate the public mind.

Howell Cobb on the Stump.

Effort of his speech at macci, Ga., February 16, 1865.

[From the Richmond Scutinel, March 16.]

On all hands we hear that the courage and unanimity of the people of Georgia never abone more brightly than they do this day. They have risen up more brave and defiant than ever, in the track of the detestable foe that has lately trod their soil. The following extract from a speech delivered by General Howell Cobb, at Macon, on the 16th of February, will illustrate our statement. We copy from the Augusta Constitutionatist:

On this we stand together to night, and it fills me with new hope. There is no longer any grounds for differences of opinion among men who are true. From the single to the season of the seaso process in the Corest laughter). Give up your property it be necessary for liberty, and live and die in reverty, etter men than you or I have lived and dred in poverty. Be Savior of mankind was meek and bad not where to be head. I advocate no lawlesape a no violence, in

things he does not, and leave undous some things which he does. "Then, chy don't you oppose him?" says one. Simply because it may do not good, and it may do much harm; and my policy, in the end, might not be as good generals, let us make up our advice to Congress and agenerals, let us make up our advice to Congress and generals, let us make up our advice to Congress and generals, let us make up our advice to Congress and generals, let us make up our advice to the letter of letter

The Rebel Congress.
WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1865.

The Rebel Congress.

Widnesday, March 15, 1865.

Widnesday, March 15, 1865.

ENNATE.

The Senate met at eleven o'clock, A. M., Mr. Hunter, President pro tem., in the Chair.

The House bill to grant transportation to discharged and disabled soldiers was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. Barnwell the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REFRESNATIVES.

The House met at eleven o'clock.

The unfinished business being postponed Mr. Lyos, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported favorably a Senate bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to receive specie from the several States of the confederacy, and to use the same for the benefit of said States.

The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, under the direction of the President, to procure specie from any State in the confederacy in exchange for

ordored, and recorded as follows:

YEAS—Measts, Bocock (Speakor), Batson, Bradley, E. M.
Bruce, H. W. Bruce, Carroll, Chrisman, Clark, Cluskey
Conrad, Conrow, De Jarnette, Dupre, Elliott, Ewing, Fun
ston, Gohlson, Goode, Gray, Hartridge, Hatcher, Heakell
Holliday, Johnston, Keetle, Lyon, Machen, Miller, Moore
Perkins, Read, Russell, Sexton, Swan, Triplett, Villers and
Wilkes—36. Perkins, Read, Russell, Sealon, Swan, Tspackale, Baylor, Wilkes—36.

Nays—Messra, Andersen, Baldwin, Barksdale, Baylor, Bianford, Eranch, Burnett, Chopton, Colyar, Darden, Farrow, Fuller, Galther, Gilmer, Hanley, Herbert, J. M. Leach, Marshal, McCallum, McMullin, Miles, Ramsay, Rogers, Simpson, J. M. Smith, Smith of N. C., Snead, Staples, Turner, Welsh, Wickiam and Witherspoon—32.

The following is a copy of the bill:—

The following is a copy of the bill:—
Whereas, the Congress of the Confederate or ites are invaded and the public safety requires a suspension of the privilege of the writ of habens corpus.

The Congress of the Gonfederate States of America do enact, that the the privilege of the writ of habens corpul is hereb suspended, until otherwise provided by law, in all cases of arrest or detention by order of the President, the Secretary of War, or the general officer commanding the Trans-Missistiph Military Department.

SEC. 2. Until otherwise provided by law, the said privilege shall be suspended for sixty days from the time of arrest, in every case of arrest or defention by order of a general officer commanding an army, or a military department or district.

officer commanding an army, or a military department or district.

Szc. 3. Every such order shall be in writing, signed by the officer making the same, and shall name or describe the person to be arrested or detained.

Szc. 4. No military officer, detaining a person by virtue of any such order, shall be compelled, in answer to any writ of hobeas copyas, to appear in person, or to return the body of the person so detained; but upon his certificate, under oath, that such person is detained; but upon his certificate, under oath, that such person is detained by him under such an order, accompanied with a copy of the order, turther proceedings to the provisions of the preceding sections.

Mr. Mills, of S. C., introduced a bill "to increase the pay and mileage of officers traveiling under orders," which was read a third time and passed. [The bill provides that officers traveiling under orders be paid at the rate of \$25 per diem, in lieu of the amount now allowed by law.]

Mr. Clark, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back a bill for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, &c., with the recommendation by the committee that the bill do not pass.

Mr. Clark asked that the roport of the committee be not concurred in, and advocated the passage of the bill. Fending which, on motion of Mr. Darpes, of Texas, the House adjourned.

Phil Sheridan Closing the Newspaper offices at Richmend.

[From the Richmend Sentinet, March 16.]

We have found much difficulty in issuing a paper to-day under the interruptions experienced. In the stress we have given news the professness over editorial matter.

[From the Richmend Dispatch, March 16.]

The Dispatch is published this morning on a half sheet only, because of the fact that all our employes—printers, reporters and clerks—are members of military organisations, and were called out yesterday by the Governor to perform special service for a short time. But for the kindness of a few friends, who are exempt from service and volunteered their aid, the "half load" presented would of necessity have been withheld. In a few days at farthest "our forces" will return to their posts, when we hope to resume and continue uninterespiedly our full size sheet.

The Holy Horror of John Bull at the War in this Country.

[From the Richmond Dispaich, March 16.]

The London Times lifts up its tunds in affected horror and amazoments, the speciacyle exhibited by this continent to the civilized world, while it asserts that the world never beheld such fighting, and for the like must imagine two or three of Rapulson's bloodciet compaigns, all fought together in one country "by the housie factions of one people," and with all the fresh side and appliances which art has since contributed to the service of war, it affects to deplore the "melancholy fact" that the

Donations to the Rebel Treasury.

[Advertisement from the Eichmond Sentinel, March 15.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,

RICHMOND, March 15, 1865.

Patrictic citizens, in all parts of the country, having expressed a desire to make contributions of money and government accurities, in aid of the Treasury; and ladies, nimated by the uoblest sentiments of attachment to the cause of their suffering country, having offered their plate and jewels, the Congress of the Confederate States adopted on the 13th inst. the following resolutions:—

Federal casualties twenty-seven killed and wounded, besides those who were drowned. Our own loss, one killed and fifteen wounded. A large quantity of the enemy's stores was destroyed. Colonels Newton and Stiman, and Lieutenant Lockhart are spoten of in high terms by Colonel Brooks, in his report of their operations.

GRANT.

Additional Details of Gen. Sheridan's Operations Up to the 15th Inst.

The Enemy Reported Concentrated at Dinwiddie Court House.

Scc.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S MOVEMENTS. As was indicated in my last despatch, General Sheridan has been circulating around north and east of Rich-mond ever since heard from at Columbia on the 10th enemy wherever he has gone. A despatch received from him this morning, dated South Anna bridge, March 15, states that he pursued his march down the James river and the canal from Columbia to Goochland, burning bridges, tearing up the canal, and destroying large quan tities of government stores. From Goochland he moved north to Tollersville (or Toursville), on the Virginia Central self confronted by the enemy's infantry at Goochland or by the supposed advantages the latter line of march

PORTIONS OF THE RAILBOAD DEMONSHED.
From Toursville to Beaver Dam, a distance of fifteen miles, he demolished the ratiroad as completely as such work can possibly be done by a roving command of cavalry. Having accomplished this satisfactorily he sent Custer's division to Ashland station, fifteen miles north of Richmond, as mentioned in my despatch, which did all the injury in its power for the short time it remained, and succeeded in increasing the panic and mischief in

and succeeded in increasing the panie and mischief in Richmond.

BROAGEMENT WITH PICKETT'S DEVEROR.

Devin's division was sent at the same time towards Richmond and the Potomac Railroad bridge across the South Anna, where he encountered a part of Pickett's division of Infantry, transperted to that point for the double purpose of intercepting the cavalry and of protecting the bridge. A spirited engagement ensued between the robet infantry and dismounted cavalry, which was finally ended by the latter charging across the bridge, routing the enemy from his position and there capturing the twenty-pounder Parrott guns and a few prisoners. The affair must have been galiant in the extreme. Our losses from all causes have been almost nothing up to the present time. That of the enemy has been severe in men and guns, enermous in government property, and utterly incalculable in the damages to the routes of transportation.

utterly incalculable in the damages to the routes of transportation.

GENERAL FHERVIAN EXPICIED AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

General Shgridan was expected at the White House with his command some time yesterday, for subsistence and ordinance supplies. His men are in fine spirits and his horses in good condition—perhaps a little footsore. The future movements of his command are unknown, and, for prudential reasons, if known, could not be told. THE WEATHER.

The weather has been exceedingly windy and blustering for two or three days, but no rain has failen. The army is on the qui way.

EMPORTED CONCENTRATION OF THE ENEMY AT DINVIDDIR COURT HOUSE.

The rebels are reported to have concentrated their line in the vicinity of Dinwiddie Court House, and have failen close to the Southside Railroad for its better proteotion.

Potomac. Washington, March 19, 1865.

Information from the Army of the Potomac says St. Patrick's day was gayly colebrated by the Irish Brigade, the principal entertainments consisting of both horse and foot racing. Generals Humphreys, Mott and Miles acted as Judges, Colonel Nugent having charge of the course. as judges, conder Nuger investing charge in the course. General Meade was present most of the time, with nearly all the general officers of the army, together with thousands of officers and men. During the second hurdle race Colonel You Schaick, of the Seventh New York Younteers, was thrown from his herse and severely injured. The execution of several deserters, previously fixed for Friday, was postponed till the following day.

PORTLAND, March 19, 1865. Portions of the wreck of a vessel, apparently three or

four hundred tons borden, were found yesterday in Staple's Cove, Cape Elizabeth, near where the Bohemian was lest. It appeared to be a perfectly new vessel, and probably went ashore Saturday morning. She was aplit in two from stem to stern, and the portion containing the name was swept away to sea. Nothing is heard of the crew, which it supposed to be lost. There is no

EUROPE.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

British Politics Revolutionized by the Fall of Charleston.

The Rebel Cause Abandoned and Declared Hopeless by the London Times, Blockade Running Speculators and Financiers.

United States Securities Advancing and the Rebel Loan Going Out of Sight.

Liveryool and Manchester or Mincing Lane Must Bankrupt.

A Sattle Expected Detween the Miagara and Ram Olinde,

africa, dated to the 4th of March, contain the following interesting and important intelligence in addition to our

Licerpool on the 4th inst, arrived at this port last even-ing. Her news has been anticipated by the Africa.

the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the military honor; far from that. No fighting is going on in that island. Where do you find fortresses and armies capable of resisting our soldiers? The Spanish flag may werse triumphantly the whole country, and the native

tory of fraud is yet to be teld. The blunders of Mr. friends of America seek to bring about reconciliation. They may not succeed, but their efforts are not the loss

A battalion of the Mexican foreign legion, numbering ion. In consequence of the previous disorderly conduct of the men while staying at Air unusual precautions were taken on their arrival by rail at Toulon. Before the soldiers were allowed to alight from the carriages

Paris March 3 on his way to Madrid with the treaty re-cently signed by Peru, by which the conditions proposed

contributed largely to blockade running, and more or less to privateering. It now appears that she is to some extent responsible also for the villanous raid upon St. Albans, Bennet Burley, who has recently been handed

pointed more or less officially to look after the French interests in Mexico.

I must not omit to send one other item of quasi American news. It was noticed that at the last fancy ball of the season. It was noticed that at the last fancy ball of the season. It was noticed that at the last fancy ball of the season. It was noticed that the season bride. When I say that that bride was, before she was Mrs. ——, Miss Dupuis, your numerous readers who wintered in Italy some three years ago will admit that socially his Majesty was right.

Our London Correspondence.

The Fall of Charleston Explodes the Rebel Cause in Eng land-John Bull Experiences on Intense Sensation, and Revolutionises His Politics in Favor of the Union-Silent transparent and Grant to Decide the Financial Struggle—The Rebet Loan Disappearing and Heavy Investments in United States Securities—Blockade Running a Losing Game—Opposition to the Atlantic and Great The confederacy has "gone up." The news of the fall

the island from its propriety. No event since the cap-ture of Vicksburg-not even Sherman's march to Savannah—has created such a sensation in this country.

The London Times has four columns of American news this morning, and the leading editorial—in the last the

rebel cause being given up as a gone case.

Less than a month ago rebel bends—in the estimation of Mr. John Bull—were ten per cent better than United States; now they are twelve worse. They were 62, and United States 52; now the rebs are 42, and slap on the fall of Charleston.

All the blockade running steamers are ordered home,

and I am informed by a large shipbuilder and speculator in that line that much more money has been lost than taken on a liberal average.

Now the effect on the commercial affairs of Europe

hat the course of the war in the next few months will have, will be very great. Bear in mind that there are two great interests here that may now be considered as antagonistic. They are the Mincing Lane interests and the Lancashire or manufacturing interests. The commercial transactions here in sugar, tea, coffee, spices, &c., as well as in siks, concentrating principally in Mincing Lane, will be favorably affected provided peace comes at an early day; while on the other hand, in that case, cotton will go down. But let the war go on a year or two longer and Mincing Lane will be in bankruptcy, while the Liverpool and Manchester men will be in clover. One of the two must go to the wall, and the guns of Grant and Sherman must decide the great financial problem.

I am told that over five millions sterling have been lost

in cotton during the last six months, and you double that mount-which will be done with a peace by the Fourth of July-and that will clothe Liverpool and Manchester in sackcloth. Do you not see the grizzly form of a commercial and historical Nemesis in the career of Liverpool blockade runners, who, like a second Samson, did every-

blockade runners, who, like a second Samson, did everything possible to create the war, thus erecting the temple ever the Philistines and then pathing it down upon
themselves? A God regns. There can be no doubt of it.
Now, while this royal game of shuttlecock progresses,
outsiders can look on and new which way Shorman's cannon will turn the harardous speculation.

While the armose in North and South Carolinia, Georgis, Tennessee and Virginia have been fighting the battle
of the glants, another contest, quite as severe and in sevcral respects as important and interesting, has been going
on in Europe. You have little conception, then, of the
antagonistic interests, the national batted and the powerful combinations that have conspired together to defeat
the most important American financial operation that has
ever been attempted in the London market. Very likely
as large or larger operations from your side
have been carried out here, but none where the
various circumanances of war, political interests, railway
and business matters, personal credit and the Eatus of
American finance have created so important a problem.
And the Rothschilds, Baringa, Fesbody & Co, and the
other leading magnates of British finance, were not the
promoters of the scheme. You analogate what operation I refer to, but you have so idea of the Gerce opposition that has occurred and the contest that has taken
place.

These verned in American railway interests know that

nce. Those versed in American raffway interests know that These veried in American railway interests know that the Atlantic and Great Western Railway—from New York to St. Louis, running through the Pennsylvania oil region—was built by Mr. James McRenry during the last three or four years, and largely by British capital. Some eight or ton millions of dollars or more were raised from time to time by mortgage bonds on different sections of the road, and last actume fourteen millions of dollars, or two millions eight hundred thousand pounds, were self-d for an debentures of the entire road, payable at Fact per cent in three years. The transaction was frequented by Overend, Gurney & Co., the Kennards, and stoscley, of Liverpool, while the operacter of the road

of the way the bear and the bear been moved to defeat this lear.

The committed the bear and the bear bear moved to defeat this lear.

The committed the bear the bear they would appoint a settling day to be bear they would appoint a settling day to be bear they would appoint a settling day to be bear they would appoint a settling day to be bear they would appoint a settling day to be bear they would appoint a settling day to be bear they would appoint a settling day to be bear they distinguished the more propositions, and got "cornered".

The following paragraph from the money article of a leading paper here this morning, shows the motives that have actuated some of these lame ducks:—'in the share market there has been no particular feature, except a further rise of three fourths in Atlantic and Great Western debentures, the settlement in which took place to day. A severe opposition to any settlement being granted in these shares was organized some weeks back in the Stock Exchange, and it now appears that many of the dealers in that establishment must have sold more of them than they could hope conveniently to deliver."

What has been the result? The loan has come out triumphant, and stands to day at five and one-fourth per cent premium! Now settling askie the individual interests concerned, had this loan been defeated, it would not only bave had a most depressing effect on American railway, commercial and national interests, but it would have been referred to as an abortive effort of Americans to raise money in England. There has been the strongest rebel and tory combination here to defeat this loan, but they have ignominiously failed, to the intense mortification of the concept of the part of a grand scheme to utterly ruin the future credit of American and Americans in England. The victory is a twofold one, and quite as great as the ones galaed by Sherman, Porter, Foster and Thomas at Charleston, Wilmington and Nashvillo. With this salutary lesson I doubt if another such negarious transaction will be tried on

federates by the capture of Charleston which is of importance as the proof which the event gives that the population of the Scutheastern Stoies are no longer able to oppose the march of the federal armies. The advance from Savannah to Charleston seems to have been as easy as the march from Atlanta to Savannah. The federals have now several armies in the field, large in numbers, well disciplined, accusioned to war, well supplied with all the necessaries of a campaign, and to oppose these the Confederates have only the obstinate courage of their population, who seem resolved to bear every extremity rather than return to their allegiance to the old republic. How, then, shall they continue the struggle? That they are determined to continue it can hardly be doubted. The meeting the other day betweens-President Lincoln and Mr. Sward on the one side and some Confederate delegates on the other has had no other result than to make the people of the Southern States more resolute in their policy. What, then, is to be the new plan of defence? We are told that the Confederates are ready to abandon the seacoast towns and trust their destines to the detences of the interior. Undoubtedly this is now their best, and indeed their only policy. But whether they will be able to arrest the progress of the Northern armies by these means for trusport, by gaining a knowledge of the country, and by being able to make their way unmolested by the dimensined bands of the Confederates, have now the power of penetrating every part of the Southern States. That they will go anywhere, and during their march really held the contry in subjection, we must expect during the remainder of the war. The trust of the Confederates, probably, is that this occupation. He has that this occupation, the other of the remainder of the war. The trust of the Confederates, probably, is that the southern species in the confederacy has since the interview with the Northern President gained a new term of popularity and power. It would be usafes to speciate on the abi

doubtiese continue to show in derending it the obstimacy which has been witnessed during the last four
years.

(From the London Post (government organ), March 4.)

(From the London Post (government organ), March 4.)

Charleston has failen. These three words epitomise the
substance of the intelligence which reached us yesterday
by the American mail, and they are so eloquent in themselves as to render comment almost superfluous. The
capital of South Carolina, the most important, next to
New Orleans, of the Southern sesports, the scene of the
first outbreak of the War of Independence, the city
which has for nearly four years set at defance the
whole power of the Northern many, has at length
been surrendered, and is now occupied by a garrison
of federal troops. It has not failen before a successful assault, its harbor has not been penetrated,
despite the fire of its forts, by a fleet of iron ciads;
it has simply been evacuated as a strategical
necessity. Contrary to all expectation, the blow which
sealed its fate was struck not beneath its walls, but at a
point far distant, and it changed masters not because the
defensive works by which it was protected proved ineffectual for the purpose for which they were designed, but
because the entire region in which it stood became isolated
by the conquests of the enemy. Whether whos Sherman
left Atlanta is at November he was unificiently sangular
to expect that, in three months time, he would socure
possession of Savannah and Charleston, and place at his
mercy the greater portions of Georgia and South Carolina, without fighting one pitched battle, we cannot say;
but it is impossible to deny that his movemments have been
characterized by a foreign's and gentrate calculation of remarks which place him is the foremer rank of the generals of
the present day. His Georgian emprops has been affected
can vassed, and the success with which it was carried to
its conclusion furnishes the more fitting comment on its Its conclusion furnishes the most fitting comment of mostle. Having taken Savannah, he did not permit army to sink tute ignoble repose contented with laurels it had all and gained. With the eye of a the contents in the saw that Charlesion in ght be reached with

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

paper issued in the United States. It is published every Theatrical, Agricultural, Sporting, Art and Literary in telligence of the week.

ents of which embrace everything that man, woman es child desires to read, will subscribe for this public Nassau streets, New York city.

Prizes Cashed in all Legalized Lotte J. R. CLAYTON, 10 Wall street, New York.

A.-J. W. Bradley's Duplex, Elliptic (or DOUBLE) SPRING SKIRT will not BEND or BREAR like the Single Spring, but will preserve their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE TWICE as LONG as any other Skir made. They are not EQUALLED in Elegance, Elsakeity,

DR. FRANKLIN AND THE SOUTH CAROLINA

A friend relates to us that, the summer before the war, at the house of a hospitable South Carolinian planter, he was up one morning with the sun, and was about to vonture forth on a morning walk, when he was checked by the planter at the door. "You cannot pass, sir. Too early,"
"Too early? Why, my dear Colonel, what says Dr. Frank.

"You cannot pass, sir. Too early."
"Too early! Why, my dear Colonel, what ears Dr. Frankllar!"
"Early to bed and early to rise, will make a man healthyand weafthy and wise."
"Very fine, sir; but all a fallacy. Early rising and the lahalation, upon an empty stomach, of the morning malarise ofthis country, North and South, have been the death of theosands—the death of thousands, sir—from the time of Capuse
Joha Smith to this day. Wait till after breakfast, foreityyour stomach with a cup of hot codice, and then, the
noxious supers of the night being earlied by the sun, we will
take a morning ride."
"But, my dear Colonel, I am always fortified with a winegians of HONTETTEE'S CELERIKATED STOMACH BITTERES."

"Ab, then, sir, you may stick to Dr. Franklin. Hostatier"
agent, at Charleston, supplies me, and I am expecting a boa
to-day with my wagon. Those littless, I find, are a sure pretertive against all the fevers resulting from malaris. DoctorFranklin holds good, sir, even in the swamps of South Carlina, if fortified with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.—Communicated.

A.—Love's Labor Lost—To Go a Course ing perfumed with any other extract than PHALORS NIGHT BLOOMING CRREUS. Address to Smokers.—Pollak & Son, Merechaum manufacturers, 682 Broadway, tear Pourt atreet, Pipes and Segar Holders at retail, cut to order, bolled mounted with silver and repaired.

A Stient Sewing Machine— WILLCOX & GIRBS'. No. 503 Breadwag.

A "White's Patent Lever Truss" Curres repture radically. No pressure on the back.
GREGORY & CO., 39 Broadway, A .- White's Patent Lever Trues Chares rupture; new principle; no pressure on the back, GREGORY & CO., 69 Bros. dway.

A Beautiful Complexion.—The Grantine and old established LAIRD'S BLOOM OF YOUTH OR LIQUID PEARL is prepared only by GEORGE W. LAIRD Depot It Fulion steet. Druggists everywhere. Batchelor's Hair Dye-The Be it tra the world. Harmissa reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect world. Harmiess, reliable, lustante Dye. Factory & Barciay street.

Chevaller's Life for the Hal r Hestores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out, keeps the head clean. Stands above comparison wit a ary other half dressing, dold at the drug stores and at my effice, the Broadway.

SARAM A. CHEV ALUGH, E. D.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Lore servative and Wig Depot, wholessie and retail, No. 6 Asior House The dya applied by skilful arista.

Corns, Buntons, Enlarged, Joints and all diseases of the feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, 709

Dyspepsia Tablets.—Weilli ag's Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion and Heef-the m. 16 cents a box. Sold by druggists. Wholesale, 8/1 Front way. Genin, 543 Broadwr,y, Unhers in the Spring season with a brillant diep ay of scrittly new and dashing styles of Sak and Casalmers Hats for gentlemen.

Grover & Baker's Firs , Premium Elas-tic Stitch and Lock Stitch Sowing Nachines, 435 Broadway, New York, and 255 Fulton street, J drocklyn. Hale's Honey of Hor shound and Tar. A certain cure for coughs, cable influences, hourseness, difficult breathing and all admits set of the threat, broaching to consumption. The Honey of Horehound spotter all irritar and The Tar of Balm of Global Penetration of the Chromaton of th

Ludies-Use S' terling's Ambrosis yourrats, mice, rabbiv, Grecian curis, waterfalls and ling the barr.

Never Fally or Safety and Success.—Mrs. winshows by JTHING SYRUP is a safe and certain remed for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of techning. It has stood the test of thirty years. Never known to fall, Olives rest to the mother and rolled to the child. Cures wind colle and regulates the howers. So conv. a bottle.

Old Eyes Made New.

A parophyt directing how to speedily restore sight and give up specialise, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail proc. on feesipt of 10 cents. Address.

B. FUUTE, M.D., LISO Broadway, New York.